查询MMSD103T1供应商

MMSD103T1

Preferred Device

High Voltage Switching Diode

ON Semiconductor™

http://onsemi.com

1 Cathode — 2 Anode

MAXIMUM RATINGS

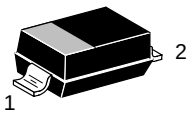
Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Continuous Reverse Voltage	V_R	250	Vdc
Peak Forward Current	I_F	200	mAdc
Peak Forward Surge Current	$I_{FM(surge)}$	625	mAdc

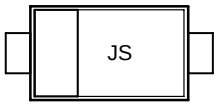
THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Power Dissipation, FR–5 Board (Note 1.) @ T_A = 25°C Derate above 25°C	P_F	400 3.2	mW mW/°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Case	$R_{\theta JL}$	174	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	$R_{\theta JA}$	492	°C/W
Junction Temperature	T_J	125 Max	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	–55 to +150	°C

1. FR–5 = 1.0 × 0.75 × 0.062 in.

MARKING DIAGRAM





CASE 425–04, STYLE 1
SOD–123

JS = Specific Device Code

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping
MMSD103T1	SOD–123	3000 / Tape & Reel

Preferred devices are recommended choices for future use and best overall value.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
OFF CHARACTERISTICS				
Reverse Voltage Leakage Current (V_R = 200 Vdc) (V_R = 200 Vdc, T_J = 150°C)	I_R	 — —	 1.0 100	µAdc
Reverse Breakdown Voltage (I_{BR} = 100 µAdc)	$V_{(BR)}$	250	—	Vdc
Forward Voltage (I_F = 100 mAdc) (I_F = 200 mAdc)	V_F	 — —	 1000 1250	mV
Diode Capacitance (V_R = 0, f = 1.0 MHz)	C_D	—	5.0	pF
Reverse Recovery Time (I_F = I_R = 30 mAdc, R_L = 100 Ω)	t_{rr}	—	50	ns

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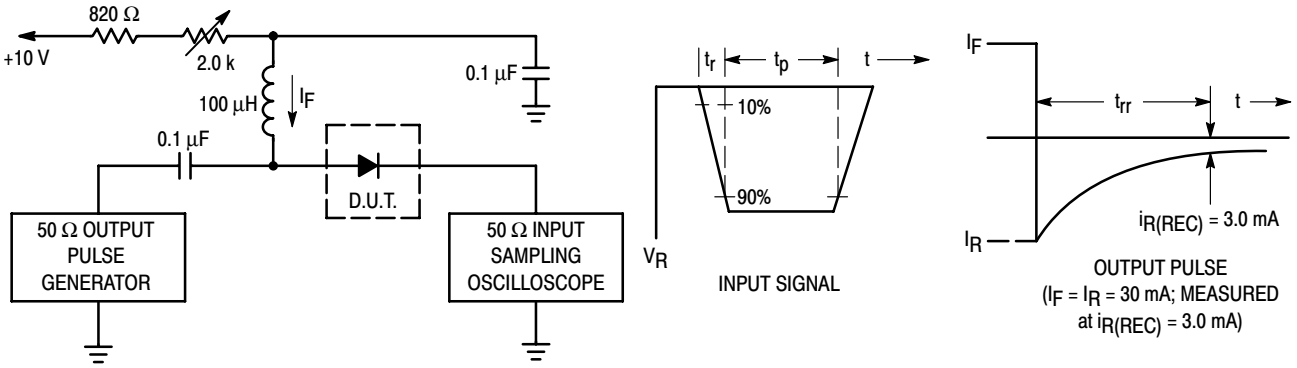


Notes: 1. A 2.0 kΩ variable resistor adjusted for a Forward Current (I_F) of 30 mA.
2. Input pulse is adjusted so $I_{R(peak)}$ is equal to 30 mA.
3. $t_p \gg t_{rr}$

Figure 1. Recovery Time Equivalent Test Circuit

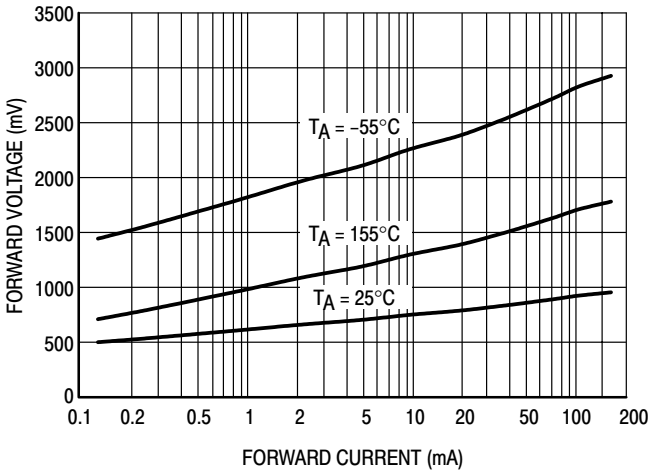


Figure 2. Forward Voltage

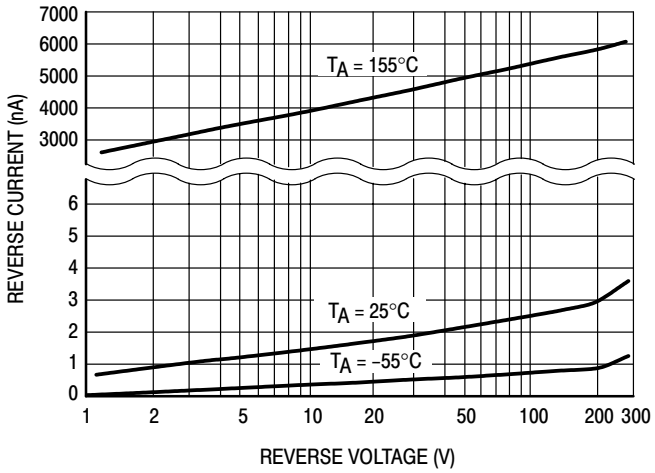
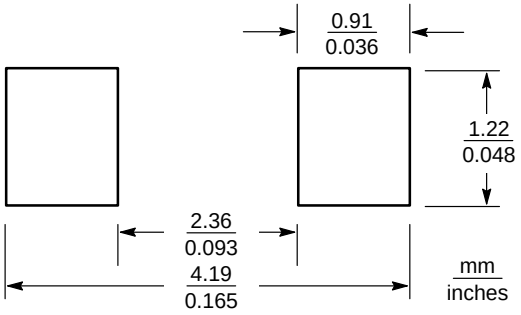


Figure 3. Reverse Leakage

INFORMATION FOR USING THE SOD–123 SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGE

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FOOTPRINT FOR SURFACE MOUNTED APPLICATIONS

Surface mount board layout is a critical portion of the total design. The footprint for the semiconductor packages must be the correct size to insure proper solder connection interface between the board and the package. With the correct pad geometry, the packages will self align when subjected to a solder reflow process.



SOD–123

SOD–123 POWER DISSIPATION

The power dissipation of the SOD–123 is a function of the pad size. This can vary from the minimum pad size for soldering to a pad size given for maximum power dissipation. Power dissipation for a surface mount device is determined by $T_{J(max)}$, the maximum rated junction temperature of the die, $R_{\theta JA}$, the thermal resistance from the device junction to ambient, and the operating temperature, T_A. Using the values provided on the data sheet for the SOD–123 package, P_D can be calculated as follows:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

The values for the equation are found in the maximum ratings table on the data sheet. Substituting these values into the equation for an ambient temperature T_A of 25°C, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 225 milliwatts.

$$P_D = \frac{150°C - 25°C}{556°C/W} = 225 \text{ milliwatts}$$

The 556°C/W for the SOD–123 package assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 225 milliwatts. There are other alternatives to achieving higher power dissipation from the SOD–123 package. Another alternative would be to use a ceramic substrate or an aluminum core board such as Thermal Clad™. Using a board material such as Thermal Clad, an aluminum core board, the power dissipation can be doubled using the same footprint.

SOLDERING PRECAUTIONS

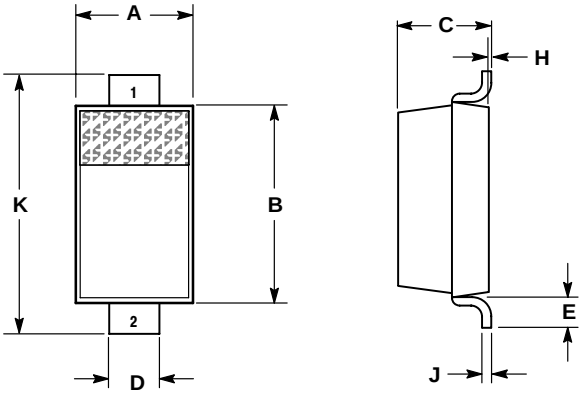
The melting temperature of solder is higher than the rated temperature of the device. When the entire device is heated to a high temperature, failure to complete soldering within a short time could result in device failure. Therefore, the following items should always be observed in order to minimize the thermal stress to which the devices are subjected.

- Always preheat the device.
- The delta temperature between the preheat and soldering should be 100°C or less.*
- When preheating and soldering, the temperature of the leads and the case must not exceed the maximum temperature ratings as shown on the data sheet. When using infrared heating with the reflow soldering method, the difference shall be a maximum of 10°C.
- The soldering temperature and time shall not exceed 260°C for more than 10 seconds.
- When shifting from preheating to soldering, the maximum temperature gradient shall be 5°C or less.
- After soldering has been completed, the device should be allowed to cool naturally for at least three minutes. Gradual cooling should be used as the use of forced cooling will increase the temperature gradient and result in latent failure due to mechanical stress.
- Mechanical stress or shock should not be applied during cooling.

* Soldering a device without preheating can cause excessive thermal shock and stress which can result in damage to the device.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOD–123
CASE 425–04
ISSUE C



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH.

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.055	0.071	1.40	1.80
B	0.100	0.112	2.55	2.85
C	0.037	0.053	0.95	1.35
D	0.020	0.028	0.50	0.70
E	0.01	---	0.25	---
H	0.000	0.004	0.00	0.10
J	---	0.006	---	0.15
K	0.140	0.152	3.55	3.85

STYLE 1:
PIN 1. CATHODE
2. ANODE

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